Omaha, The Ree Eulidling, South Omain, corner N and Twenty fourth Sta-Council Bluffs, 17 Fearl street.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and edi-matter should be adressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The the habitabiling company. Omaha, Prafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE HEE PUBLICHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
George R. Trachuck, secretary of The
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says the actual number of full and complete copie
The Duity Morning, Evening and Sunday
printed during the month of February, 1894,
us follows:

17,803

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 21 day of March, 1894, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

cannot stand still. If the national treasury had to wait on the facilities of the mints for its revenues it would be running up a deficit every day

Omaha must either forge ahead or go

backwards. In our progressive age a city

Boodlerism in the council must be re pressed and the men who have been tam pering with councilmen had better stand from under.

In the year.

Tobe Castor's influence works on at Washington, even after his departure. What will Tobe do to occupy his time after all the plums shall have been distributed?

"What the people of Omaha want," said Virtuous O. Strickler, "is purity in politics." Nothing but the young man's innate modesty doubtless prevented him from adding "and less demagogy."

Progress with the tariff bill in the senate lags from the lack of inspiration from Congressman Bryan's presence. Wait till Bryan takes a hand anew and watch things hum. The house, the senate and the whole government waits on Bryan.

The Thomson-Houston company under Mr. Wiley has been a loan agency for the especial accommodation of councilmen who are hard up and conscientiously dislike to pay interest and do not expect to pay the principal if they can make themselves use-

The secretary of the navy is reported to be very much annoyed over the introduction of the Meiklejohn resolution demanding an investigation of the Carnegie contracts. If the facts as hinted at in the preamble to the resolution are true there is room for a searching investigation.

All that is necessary to organize a new Tammany hall in California is to secure the recruits. The officers and leaders of the original Tammany are already on the ground. New York would not shed many tears if they decided to take up their permanent residence on the other side of the continent.

Members of the United States senate who have had their plumes singed on the stock exchange in Wall street might recoup their fortunes by a venture in Columbian postage stamp speculation. They ought to order an additional issue of these stamps for distribution among themselves and then hold them for a rise. At prevailing prices they would soon be rich.

Reports of the mercantile agencies only confirm what every merchant knows as regards his own business, that local trade, both wholesale and retail, showed a marked Improvement during the past week. But it is always encouraging to be told that the revival extends to all the different kinds of business in the community. The prosperity of one depends upon the prosperity of all.

All things come to him who waits. The removal of the western headquarters of the United States secret service to Omaha is only another instance of the growing power of this metropolis. The reasons which moved the government to make this transfer will eventually bring about the location of the Indian supply depot here. The fact is, Omaha is in it and proposes to stay in it.

The small bore editors at the state capital can lend their columns to petty gossip about the alleged boorishness of the deputy labor commissioner, who by the way is always gentleman, but they have nothing but commendation and pleadings in extenuation of the conduct of higher officials who have violated their of ficial oaths and disgraced the state The labor commissioner needs no defense, but the men who are camping on his trail are in desperate need of it.

The reports which we have been printing from day to day of the contemplated public and private improvements in the various towns and cities throughout the state are gratifying indications of rapid recovery from the recent depression. Faith in the future is at the bottom of every enterprise that calls for any considerable permanent investment. The general activity in all parts of Nebraska will in itself inspire confidence in outside capitalists and encourage investments in Nebraska enterprises.

If the representatives of the Union Pa cific employes, now in conference, contend that the contracts made by and between them and the Union Pacific must be held inviolate by the receivers of the road, are they not wasting time in discussing the question of wage reductions at this time? Are they not getting at the case backwards? Once the federal court has decided the point as to whether the old wage contracts are now binding, the fight of the men is won. Should the court decree otherwise, however, it would then be in order for the employes. through their representatives here, to show to the arbiters or the receivers that their wages should not be reduced. It would seem to a man up a tree that the trainmen have hitched the locomotive on to the wrong end of the train.

AN IRRIGATION SURVEY.

TOTAL STREET, ST. SHIP ST. SHIP

The bill introduced in the United States senate by Senator Allen, to provide for an irrigation survey of the great plains and semi-arid lands of the United States, ongot to past. The measure provides that from and | Such a building must occupy a whole square after its passage it shall be the duty of the with streets on all sides and accessible to secretary of the interior to cause an irrigation survey to be made of the great plains and semi-arid lands of the United States which are made nonproductive by reason of too small an amount of rainfall, under such. rules and regulations as he may prescribe. It also provides that accurate field notes of such survey, maps and other data shall be made and preserved, and when the survey is complete a detailed report of the same in writing, with accompanying data, shall be made to congress. Five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated by the act to carry

its purposes into execution. Such a survey as this measure contemplates is desirable and it is remarkable that it was not provided for long ago. A great deal of public money has been expended on geological surveys in the region referred to in Senator Allen's bill, the value of which is somewhat doubtful, but a careful survey of the great plains and semi-arid lands, which will furnish an accurate showing of the topography of these lands and afford an intelligible idea of the possibilities of irrigation, is yet wanting. Until this is supplied no trustworthy judgment can be formed as to how much of the vast arid and semi-arid region can be made productive by means of irrigation. It is known that this territory is extensive enough for the seat of an empire and it is not doubted that a great part of it can be reclaimed, but it is manifestly desirable to ascertain, as nearly as possible, how much can be made available for agriculture, and in order to obtain this knowledge there will have to be such a survey as the bill referred to contemplates. Under proper direction the sum proposed to be appropriated for this purpose ought to be ample, and congress ought to be entirely willing to secure the desired information at no greater cost than this. The duty of the government to make the proposed survey is of course unquestionable and there does not seem to be any valid reason why the per formance of this duty should be longer postponed, unless it be the condition of the treasury, but as the proposed survey would probably extend over several years the expense of it annually would not be a serious additional strain upon the treasury. Senator

pected.

Allen's bill is in charge of the committee

on public lands, of which he is a member,

and a favorable report on it is to be ex-

THE TRUE AND THE FALSE. The Ree has always been conducted on the broad-gauge principle that its columns are open to all parties who take exception to any comment it has made or statement it may have published. In other words The Bee is always willing to give everybody an opportunity to set himself right before the public, if he claims that he has been misquoted or misrepresented. In pursuing this liberal policy The Bee does not necessarily retract or crawfish. It does not even concede that it has misquoted or misrepresented. although in some instances the corrections show that it has been imposed upon by somebody.

For instance, we have recently given two columns to an insurance agent, who asserts that The Bee's views as to the valued policy law are unsound. The fact that we have published this article can by no means be construed into an admission that we are wrong and the companies are right. We take it that the intelligent public will discount the fact that an agent is more interis in the policy holders.

Another case in point is the correction which the surveyor of this port has seen fit to make concerning the income of his office. This official declares that The Bee has overrated the income, when in fact our estimate was based on treasury department reports. As a matter of courtesy we have given the gentleman the privilege of his own version, but that does not disprove the figures we have cited, with possibly the single exception for the prospective commission in handling the new federal building approprintion.

A more striking instance still is the card of the county attorney, who asserted over his name that certain court reports were baseless fabrications. This card was given publicity not only as a matter of courtesy, but also to show that The Bee had no disposition to misrepresent either the county attorney or judge. But Mr. Kaley's version is not the version of that case as given by the court reporter and up to this time we have no information that would in any material way gainsay the facts published, although the comments of the reporter may have been out of place.

The reliability of The Bee as a newspaper will stand favorable comparison with that of any of the great dailies in the land. No paper is infallible, but there is a difference between a paper liberal enough to keep its columns open to correction and even criticism of its own conduct and papers that fabricate sensational stories and purposely color or suppress facts for personal or partisan ends.

THE JEFFERSON SQUARE INJUNCTION, Can Jefferson square be converted into a market place or must it forever remain as part of the park system, because the park commission has expended a few thousand dollars for sidewalks, music stand, shrubbery and posies? The charter says the mayor and council shall have power to erect and establish market houses and market places and they may locate such market houses and market places and public buildings on any street, alley or public grounds. Is Jefferson square public ground or is it exempted from the sweeping provision of the charter concerning the use of public grounds for market places and public buildings?

This is the pivotal point upon which the test case, brought by Mr. Tukey of the park commission, hinges. On this point and on this point only the injunction suit should be discussed. The attempt to ring in the validity of the proposed bond issue for market places simply befogs the real questioncan Jefferson square be used for any purpose except as a park? Is there any such thing as perpetual use of any public grounds to which the city has a clear title for one

purpose only? Now, inasmuch as the decision to be rendered on this point is liable to result in a long-drawn contest through the supreme court that will retard for an indefinite period a public improvement that the citizens of Omaha have decreed by an overwhelming majority, would it not be desirable that the case be argued before three or more of our district judges and their judgment accepted as final? We make this suggestion with no disrepect to Judge Ferguson, but merely with a view to a speedy settle-

are interested. Omaha is badly in need of a market house and auditorium hall. This structure abould be monumental and impressive. If we are to divert half of the money voted for a market house and auditorium for the site we shall only be able to build a mere shell that will require patching and repairing every few years and would become an evesore in a short period instead of a superb piece of architecture.

In planting itself in the way of this improvement the park commission has struck a blow at the growth and prosperity of Omaha. For this, however, the council is as much to blame as the commission. There was no rational excuse for voting \$300 out of the city treasury to pay a lawyer to defeat an improvement which it had decided to undertake. In any event, however, we would urge that Judge Ferguson be induced to call upon two or more judges of the district court to join him in bearing the case argued and rendering the decision.

NO CONCESSIONS FROM CANADA.

The speech of the governor general of Canada at the opening of Parliament last week indicated that it is not proposed to offer any commercial concessions to the United The governor general announced that a measure will be laid before Parliament having for its object the revision of the duties of customs, with a view to meet the changes which time has effected in business operations of all kinds throughout the Dominion, but he was careful to say that t was not proposed to change the principles on which existing enactments on this sub ject are based. That is to say, the tariff policy which discriminates in favor of England and against the United States is to b maintained, the governor general pointing out that a large proportion of the increase of trade during last year was due to the extension of commerce with Great Britain Thus it appears that while certain influence in this country are at work endeavoring to secure the admission of Canadian coal and farm products free of duty the Canadian government is determined to adhere to its tariff, except, perhaps, as it may be found expedient to make changes in the interest of enlarging trade with Great Britain.

The obvious fact is that the Canadian government does not intend to grant any reciprocal trade advantages to the United States, and there is really no good reason why it should. If we offer the Canadians this great market without any consideration, as it is proposed to do, they would be foolish to make any concessions. They have been for years seeking to make an ar rangement with us that would open free to their natural products the American market and we have told them that in order to secure this most valuable privilege it would be necessary for them to concede something in the interest of our manufactured products. There was promise that in time an arrange ment of this kind could be made, becaus the farmers of Canada were vehemently de manding it, but now that they are assured of getting all they sought without giving anything in return, they can be depended upon to make the most of their advantage. The accession of the democratic party to power was a good thing for Canada and her statesmen and people have given abundant evidence that they appreciate it.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

It is well to note and remember the record made in the United States senate on the passage of the Bland seigniorage bill, so that the responsibility for that legislation shall be placed where it belongs. This record shows that the affirmative was made up of thirty-two democrats, eight repub licans and four populists, and the negative of eleven democrats and twenty republicans It thus appears that the democratic supporters of the measure were in the pro portion of nearly three to one, while the proportion of republicans who voted against the measure was as two and one-half to one of the party. Thus the democrats gave a party majority of 21 for the bill to "coin a vacuum," while the republicans gave a party majority of 12 against this vicious measure.

It may be interesting in this connection to recall the record made by the two parties in the senate at the extra session On the proposition for the free coinage of silver twenty-three democrats voted for free coinage and twenty-two against it, while the republican vote was ten for and twenty six against. Thus there was a clear majority of the democrats for free coinage while the republicans were against it nearly three to one. On the final passage of the bill terminating the purchase of silver. twenty-two democrats voted for the meas ure and twenty-three against it, while the republicans gave twenty-six votes for re peal and ten against. A majority of the democrats in the senate were opposed to stopping silver purchases by the govern ment and the success of the bill was due to the consistent support of the republican friends of a sound and stable currency. One or two republicans who voted for that policy caused some surprise by giving their support to the seignlorage bill, but the two parties stand practically now where they have always stood regard ing silver-the republicans favoring its restricted use in the currency and the demo crats as a party advocating its unlimited use. The whole history of financial legislation during the last quarter of a century shows that the democratic party has uniformly gone on record against sound and honest finance, while the republican party has been as uniformly consistent in insisting upon keeping faith and maintaining the national credit. During all the years of struggle against inflationists and repudia tors-against the advocates of irredeemable greenbacks, the putting forth of flat money, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver-the republican party has never wavered in its devotion to a sound and stable currency. Perhaps it made a mistake in pass ing the act of 1890 which made the government a purchaser of silver, but that was done to head off worse legislation that was threatened and really attested the concern of the republicans for keeping the currency on a sound basis. There was an exigency to be met and this was the most practicable way of meeting it. The fact is undeniable that whenever the issue has been clearly made as between sound and unsound finance there has been an over whelming preponderance of republican votes on the right side and of democratic votes

on the wrong side. Being in control of congress the demo cratic party has taken advantage of its opportunity to again show the country that it is ready to debase the currency and impair the national credit in order to satisfy the demand for more money, regardless of the fact that the country has a larger relative supply of currency at this time than ment of a question in which the taxpayers, ever before in its history and that there

business men and workingmen of Omaha is a greater amount of idle and unproductive money now than ever before. Will Mr. Cleveland go with the majority of his party in regard to this policy or will be be consistent with his past course and put a check to the inflation tendency of his party? He has the seigniorage bill in his hands overy part of the city by street railway, and the question, and to what he will do with it is seriously asked in financial circles. If he veto it, as he must do in order to avoid self-stultification, the effect upon financial confidence will be most wholesome, because it will reassure the country that the president is still to be depended on to prevent legislation inimical to a sound and stable currency. Faith is strong that Mr. Cleveland will return the silver seigniorage bill to the house with reasons for withholding his signature, and should be do this it would be the end of the measure, as there is not the slightest likelihood that a veto could be set aside in the house, but in case it should be the senate would certainly sustain a veto. There is still ground for hope, therefore that the scheme for "coining a vacuum will fail. In any event, however, it will remain as an object lesson of democratic indifference to the maintenance of a sound

currency and an unimpaired public credit.

Police Commissioner Strickler takes of casion to bewail the fact that his efforts at bogus social reform are not backed up by a general public sentiment in their favor. He is waiting for the moral sensibilities of the people to catch up with his advanced ideas upon the duty of the citizen to see that the laws are strictly enforced. Yet in another breath he tells about a most terrible shock sustained by his nerves no long ago when on passing a particular street corner on a Sabbath morning he saw a saloon actually open. He even saw men inside, but that did not arouse his curiosity as to whether or not they were violating the liquor laws of the state. He turned his face away for fear he might become witness to the violation of those laws. I is fortunate that the general public sentiment has not yet adopted Mr. Strickler's idea of public duty. Mr. Strickler is a member of the police commission. Either is that capacity or in his capacity as citizen he had a right to make a complaint against the saloon keeper who was violating the law He might have informed the policeman upon the beat, and had the policeman neglected to act he could have had him summoned before the police commission and dismissed Did Mr. Strickler do either of these things No, he turned away his face in order not to see. Mr. Strickler is waiting for the morals of the community to rise to the plane of his praiseworthy actions.

The order transferring the Indian supply depot from New York to Chicago is arous ing no little opposition among the merchants of the former city, who are busily circulating petitions vigorously protesting against the proposed change. They think that Chicago is altogether too far west for the station and fear that the government may lose by removing the seat of competitive proposals for furnishing the supplies so far from the place of manufacture or importation. This merely shows that the Indian supply depot is something worth having or else the metropolis would not be so reluctant to letting it go. Had it gone so far west as Omaha the noise would doubtless have been doubled. But it also indicates what we may expect from the people of Chicago when the effort is made later to remove the station from Chicago to Omaha.

Davis and His Chicken Team. There is no reason for laughing at the There is no reason for laughing at the Nebraskan who has trained twelve leghorn chickens for a long-distance tramp from Omaha to San Francisco. It is a good thing to do. The trainer may settle questions that have always been in dispute: Is the leghorn chicken long-winded? Can any one of the breed hold out on a pedestrian match of 1,000 miles? Is the biped merely a sprinter? There is no way of getting at all the facts but by experiment, and Mr. Davis of Omaha is the experimenter in the Interest of science and sport. He himself will accompany the twelve leghorns from the Missouri river across the plains, over the mountains and on to the Pacific. The betting men will await the start with interest, keep time during the peregrination and watch for dispatches from the telegraph stations along the route. We commend Mr. Davis for his pluck. Every man who throws light upon a disputed question is a benefactor.

The Irrigation Convention.

It is evident that the irrigation question is one of growing interest all over the transmissouri country. Especially has it fastened itself on the attention of the people of western Kansas and Nebraska within ple of western Kansas and Nebraska within the last two or three years. Investigations have shown a large underflow in all of the streams, and vast underlying sheets of water which it is proposed to utilize and thus render an annual crop certain, in place of the uncertain returns with which the labors of the farmers in the great region between the irrigated limit of Colorado and the rain belt of the Missouri valley have been rewarded. The direction that these irrigation developments will assume is indicated by a remarkable enterprise at Great Bend, Kan., where it is proposed to turn the waters of two or three large creeks and the overflow of the Arkansas into what is the waters of two or three large creeks and the overflow of the Arkansas into what is known as the Cheyenne basin and thus create a take of fifty square miles in extent. Not many such lakes would be required to put a new face on the country between the mountains and the Missouri and render, it the richest and most productive in agricultural wealth of any section of the United States. Enterprises of this kind will be fostered and promoted by the interstate association, whose coming session at Omaha dation, whose coming session a ought to be made a great success.

DEMORALIZATION.

Washington Star. Washington Star.

The sunshine's on the river, an' the fly is on the hook.

The bait is in the basket, an' the minnow's in the brook.

Things is lazy,
Sort o' hazy

Like the misty mountain top,
An' now. I wish
Thet I could fish
An' fish

An' never stop, oh, weather, April weather, how ye put the

world in tune,

've got the sensons all confused—yer
name is surely June,

An' I'm dreamin'

Of the gleamin'

Where the mill-wheel diamon's drop

An' now I wish

That I could fish

An' never ston. An' never stop.

Mankind was made fur labor. But, let me tell ye, work to id.

hen springtime isettles o'er the lan made fur me ter shirk, An' I'll frivol An' I'll revel Whilst I harvest pleasure's crop; The line'll swish, I'll fish; an' fish, An' fishs An' never stop,

Taking the reports at par, those Texas hallstones were impressively rocky. Take courage, Patricians! No one dared refute the claim that St. Patrick "was a gentleman. Governor Walte's masterly retreat is an

The lynching of a vite criminal in Pennsylvania somewhat softens reflections on th lynching abilities of the south.

The vociferous material affoat in that section doubtless accounts for the revival of the claim that Washington is a literary

A Kansas sharp has it down fine. The sun will expire in 15,000,000 years. What will become of the favorite son in the meantime remains an impenetrable mystery. Colonel Ingersoll has gone on a brief lec-ture tour south of the Potomac for the first time in his life, and there is some curiosity to see how the southern people will take to

Richard Letter of London has a beard ten feet in length, and Legrand Larow of Missouri has one over seven feet long. The Missourian is not troubled with senatorial

Although coached by a cowboy fiercely spurred, Commander Coxey of the Common weal army is a genuine tenderfoot. He pro ride in chaises while the private walk, bejabers.

Judge Woods was called a llar by on-Olsen a few days ago, during the proceed-ings in his court in South Dakota, and promptly descended from the bench with a cane, with which he raised lumps all over Olsen's head. Justice may be blind or myopic in South Dakota, but she is muscular Much feeling has been kicked up by the annual "fast" proclamation of the governor of Connecticut. He makes a prayerful appeal to have light conferred upon who, groping in darkness, are unable to see the truth when presented to them.

This is regarded as a partisan reflection, and is being resented as such by democrats. Four years ago State Treasurer Heming ray of Mississippi was convicted of em-ozzling several hundred thousand dollars of tate funds and sent to the penitentiary was proven at the trial that when his alone knew the combination. the lost money could be traced to the There had been no increase i consurer. living expenses and no change in hi He supplemented his denial of the harge by turning over to the state every collar he possessed to make good the loss in spite of all this he was convicted and ntenced by a friendly judge. Re-nclusive evidence was discovered onelusive. hieves had stolen the combinations of the from the treasurer and made away the money. Efforts are now being with the money. Efforts are now being made to secure the pardon of Heming

THE BLOODLESS WAR.

Globe-Democrat: Governor Waite of Colo rado finds more ways of making an ass of himself than any other public official in this

Philadelphia Times: As a warrior Waite i even a more brilliant failure than as a civil When he gets through he can count on an advantageous offer from any dime museum in the country.

Denver News: A dark pall of awful gloon has enshrouded great and beautiful Denver. God grant that it is nearly lifted and that before today's sun shall set it will be swept away by the sweet breezes of human reaso and brotherly love.

Kansas City Times: Governor Waite of Colorado, who appears to desire the reputa-tion of a perpetual fire-brand, fortunately lacks the nerve to carry out his wild-horse He once threatened to ride in blood to his charger's bits but it proved more inviting and much safer to forego that

Chicago Tribune: It is barely possible that the members of the police board whom he is trying to cust ought to be removed. It may be they are making a vexatious and un-justifiable fight to stay where they are, but that does not excuse Governor Waite for this last mad act. The only excuse which car be made for him is that he is mentally irre-

Chicago Record: When the present dis graceful contest has subsided the lesson it will have for Colorado voters is one teachdates for high places with a view to their sibility and fitness. should also teach the monstrous folly of car rying a comparatively insignificant political quarrel to the verge of civil war.

New York World: Governor Waite is man who thinks that he has been elected to be a dictator. He is unreasonable, of-He is the man fensive, lawless. threatened that the people of Colorado would "wade in blood to their horses" bridles" if a ready market for their silver was denied them. He appears to be anxious to signalize his reign by precipitating a Washington Star: Colorado has never had

any reason for being proud of Governor From the beginning of his term of office he has been a disturber of the entirely unreasonable sort, a nuisance of more than ordinary dimensions, a mischievous crank whose principal object in life seemed to be the attainment of cheap notoriety. Now he has succeeded in creating a disturbance which will do the city of Denver and the

WITTY WINNOWINGS.

Inter Ocean: When the bill collector goes 'round it's a sign he wants to get

Texas Siftings: Many a man who is ot in this world hopes to mis n the next. New Orleans Picayune: Be generous to in office holder whose office you want. Put

an office holder whose yourself in his place. Philadelphia Times: News comes that a Providence youth was fined \$5 for kissing a girl on the street. This is another argu-ment in favor of the old method of kissing them on the lips.

Boston Transcript: It is nothing to brag about when a homely person says with an air of self-approval, "I'll be plain with

Indianapolis Journal: "H'm," said the burglar, after he had found that the safe was empty, "this thing lacks a whole lot of what it was cracked up to be." Somerville Journal: It will never do to

have women serve on the jury. They might get to talking about fashions in the jury room some day, and in that case counsel and prisoner might die of ol before the verdict was brought in.

Atlanta Constitution: "Have you voted today, Uncle Jim?" "No suh." "Ain't you goln' to?" "No, suh; I been a-knockin' eroun' tu see ef any gentleman want me, but all dey's a-offerin' is a side er white meat an' a jug er merlasses. Dey don't 'preciate freedom 'roun' heah!"

Chleago Tribune: Attorney-I'm not ask-ing you for your office address. Where is your home? your home?
Conscientious Witness—I haven't any
home. I reside in a suburban flat. Siftings: Don't be a clam. If you've got to be anything of the kind be a mud turtle. Then you may have some snap in you.

Boston Transcript: Fogg refers to his glasses as an oversight. THE FATE OF TRUTH.

Indianapolis Journal

'Oh, prithee, father, can you tell
Why Truth should hide within a well
The old man scratched his chin and
"She's had such mighty poor success
In fighting lies, I rather guess
She went to soak her head."

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

MISSOURI MONEY LIMITED

House Votes to Restrict Improvements on the Big Muddy Next Summer.

exhibition of discretion worthy of our west-

OMAHA WATER FRONT LEFT EXPOSED Nebraska Delegation Makes a Gallant Fight

> Here, but is Defeated by a Small Vote.

> > WASHINGTON, March 19.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

Upon the resumption of consideration of

for an Appropriation to Be Expended

the sundry civil apprepriation bill in the house this afternoon the Nebraska delegation, led by Mr. Mercer, resumed their fight in favor of the expenditure of \$150,000 of the amount appropriated by the bill for continuing improvements of the Missouri river from Sioux City to its mouth. Mr. Hainer made the principal speech in support of the proposed amendment. He reviewed the obfects of the Missouri river commission and observed that the work being done by it seemed to be on the old theory that it was to promote navigation from Sioux City to the mouth, when in point of fact the commission was created and is maintained with a view to broadening and encouraging commerce over as well as upon the river. He stated that more commerce passed over the Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs ry year than floated upon the bosoms both the Missouri and Mississippi rivers He said that it was certainly as much the Juty of the commission to look after comnerce passing over the river by improving and encouraging improvements in the direcand encouraging improvements in the direc-tion of commerce over the river, as it was to improve the navigation. He elaborated this point, making a splendid argument in favor of preserving the banks about Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Mr. Hainer showed that of the expendi-ures of more than \$2,000,000 under the comnission upon the upper reach of the Mis-souri not a dollar had been expended upon he banks about Omaha, and while over \$100,000 had been expended on the Council lluffs side, no thought seemed to have been entertained about a similar expenditure upon the Omaha side, although this latter was f the greater importance.

CREATED A GENERAL FURORE. Mr. Mercer made a spirited speech in behalf of the Omaha expenditure. Producing the resolutions by the city council and Board of Trade of Omaha, and resolutions by the legislatures of lowa and Nebraska recom-mending the improvements, he showed the great necessity of the improvement of the maha side, not to preserve private property, but in the general interest of commerce. He showed that unless this improvement was made the commercial interests in which the public is interested would not only cease, but be greatly damaged. The attack of the Nebraska delegation

apon the general character of the work of the commission caused a furore, and for son time there was great confusion. Finally Mr. Bryan got the floor and appealed to the house to stand by the Nebraska amendment, saying that in every effort made to confine the channel of the Missouri to certain limits other commercial interests in certain localities were impaired; that unquestionably the work had been so done at Omaha as to greatly damage private property and local commercial interests, and that the government owed that state the improvement.

In spite of the gallant fight made by the Nebraskans, their amendment was finally defeated by a vote of 94 mays to 62 yeas. Other amendments appropriating \$75,000 to be expended at Atchison, Kan.; \$100,000 on the banks of the Missouri at Sioux City, and \$100,000 on the Missouri north of Sioux City were voted down, but the Omaha proposiion received the greatest support of any of TO RESURVEY DISPUTED LANDS.

Senator Manderson today proposed an tion bill, making an appropriation of \$18,000 with which to make a survey of townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, north of range 31 to 40, iclusive, west of the Sixth prin ian, and those portions of and 23 north of range 41, west of the Sixth principal meridian, comprising land in Grant and Hooker counties, Nebraska. Accompanying the amendment were letters from the commissioner of the general land ffice recommending the survey as a means of settling disputes over boundaries. He states that inasmuch as there is no surveyor general in Nebraska the work must be don directly under the supervision of the general land office. He mentions Mr. Burrill of Fremont in connection with the work, as if he were to get the contract for the resurveys. Senator Manderson also introduced a bill appropriating \$1,200 for paving around the federal building at Nebraska City

ALLEN'S IRRIGATION BILL. Senator Allen introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands, to provide for an irrigation survey of the great plains and semi-arid lands of the United States: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that from and after the passage and approval of this act it shall be the duty of the secretary of

the interior to cause an irrigation survey to the interior to cause an irrigation survey to be made of the great plains and semi-arid lands of the United States, which are made nonproductive by reason of too small an amount of rainfall, under such rules and regulations as be may prescribe. Accurate field notes of such survey, maps and other data shall be made and preserved, and when

said survey is complete a detailed report of the same in writing, with said accompany-ing data, shall be made to congress. "Sec. 2. That to carry into execution the purposes of this act the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the se-retary of the interior."

NEBRASKA FARM STATISTICS. Two special census bulletins were issued this evening giving statistics of agricultur and wealth of the United States in From the first one it is seen that there were in Nebraska a total of 113,608 farms comprising 115,247,705 improved acres an 6,345,739 acres unimproved, the value which was \$402,358,913, while the implement and machinery on it were valued at \$10 468,977, and the live stock at \$92,971,977 The estimated value of farm product in the census year was \$66,837.617. There were 626,789 horses, 46,512 mules and asses, 2,142,597 oxen, cows and other cattle, 915,647 swine, 209,243 sheep and 118,364 wool

The total number of farms in Iowa was 201,903, comprising 30,491,541 acres, which 25,428,899 were improved and 5,062,642 unimproved Their total valuation was \$857 581,022 and upon them were implements and machinery valued at \$36,665,315 and live stock worth \$206,436,242. The value of farm products that year was \$159,-347,844; horses, 1.312,079; muies and asses, 41,648; other cattle, 4.895,550; swine, 8,266,-779; sheep, 547,394; number of fleeces shorn in 1890, 361,642.

The second bulletin on the true valuation

of real and other property shows that the total valuation in Nebraska was \$1,275 685,514, of which the real estate and improve ments thereon was \$708,413,098; live stock on farms and ranges, farm implements and machinery, \$109,440,897; mines and quarries and products on hand \$2.089.177; gold and silof mills and product on hand, \$14,946,683 railroads and equipments, including street railroads, \$272,129,695; telegraphs, telephones, shipping and canals, \$4,292,140; miscellaneous, \$145,214.330. Per capita valuation: 1800, \$1,205; 1880, \$851; 1870, \$563; 1860, \$317.

In Iowa the total valuation was \$2,287,348. 333; real estate and improvements, \$1,261. 01,010; live stock and farm \$243,101,557; mines and quarries. 126; gold and silver, coin and bullion, \$30,-981.325; machinery and product on hand \$29,938,530; railroads and equipments, in-cluding street railroads, \$442,694,783; telegraphs and telephones, \$8,218,284; miscella-neous, \$263,036,718. Per capita valuation: \$1,196; 1880, \$1,059; 1870, \$601; 1860. \$366; 1850, \$125.

IN A GENERAL WAY. The comptroller of currency has been adrised during the past week of changes in Nebraska's national bank officers as follows: The First National of Fairfield, W. T. Newcomb president in place of J. Shively; the Commercial National of Fremont, no assistant cashler in place of S. J. Dunn. Nebraska fourth class postmasters were to day appointed as follows: Amelia, Holt county, O. C. Sammons vice F. A. Austin,

resigned; Bang, Dodge county, Emma J. Schow vice Trena Thomsen, resigned; Belvidere, Thayer county, A. P. Hazard vice N. F. E. Frettman vice Lizzie Glass, resigned; Kilgore, Cherry county, Augustus Davis vice H. L. Gilgere, resigned; Savage, Antelope county, William Baitsch vice G. W. Fannon, resigned. Also M. H. Ryan at Spencer, McCook county, S. D., vice B. B. Robbins, resigned. Today was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Representative William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, and he was not only

heartily congratulated by his friends on the floor of the house, but he was given a surprise party at his residence tonight. Mrs Bryan fixed up the latter feature while Mr Bryan was absent in the west. She issued invitations to quite a number of Mr. Bryan's friends, and his house on Capitol hill was every state in the union, and especially from Nebraska. The occasion was one of great enjoyment, and was a splendid tribute to Bryan's personal popularity. have been all that Mrs. Bryan could have hoped for in the way of a compliment from her friends. There was music and a beautiful collation.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a first dividend of 25 per cent to the creditors of the Citizens National bank of Grand Island on claims proved amounting to PERRY S. HEATH.

Taxing Incomes of the Poor.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Members of the building societies all over the United States should bombard the senate with petitions for the restoration of the clause in the Wilson bill that exempted the clause in the Wilson bill that exempted these societies from the income tax. The senate has struck out the exempting clause, thus laying a tax of 2 per cent on the hard earned savings of all the thrifty poor of the country. The Department of Labor recently estimated that there were 5,860 building associations in the United States represented in thirty or more states. The number of shareholders was estimated to be 1,655,456, and the net assets \$195,228.45, which would represent savings of about \$300 for each shareholder. And according to the wretched income tax proposition as amended in the senate, these thrifty to the wretched income tax proposition as amended in the senate, these thrifty people whose incomes are so small that in a series of years they can save only \$300 apiece are to be taxed because of their providence.

RROWNING, KING

Your money's worth or your money bac't.

On Easter Sunday they say it will rain for seven

If it rains

succeeding Sundays -- but, we hope it won't rain, for it will seriously interfere with the sale of our new spring suits—a grand display of which we are now showing.

We never had a finer collection We never had a finer collection, and we never felt so confident of pleasing everybody as now, for the styles are so varied, and yet within

the pare of the height of fashion, that all can be satisfied. Ten dollars will buy one of those newlyfashioned suits, while an investment of a little more will give you the finest in the land. Our windows are full of Easter necktes -all specially designed for this, our opening spring display. Like everything we show, their quality cannot be questioned, while the actual price is so low that they will be taken as fast as our salesmen can hand them out. It will be a great pleasure to us to show these new goods even if you do not care to purchase just now.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

William the expression of the more | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.